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BOOK NOTES.

[Notice of books and articles in this section does not preclude fuller reviews later.]

Experimental Psychology. A Manual of Laboratory Practice. By EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. Vol. 2, Quantitative Experiments. Part 2, Instructor's Manual. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1905. pp. 453.

At last, we have the long-awaited second volume of the author's quantitative experiments. The motto is from Delboeuf to the effect that any phenomena, physical or moral, not translated in numbers, always leaves on the mind the effect of mysticism. The introduction describes the rise and progress of quantitative psychology from Weber. The first chapter, on preliminary experiments, is devoted to tones, pressure and Weber's law. The second, on metric methods, discusses the law of error and the method of limits historically and critically. Other experiments are classified as falling under the limens of continuous change; then Fechner's method of average errors; then that of equivalents; then that of equal sense distances; the method of constant R and of R differences, of right and wrong cases, most of which are treated historically as well as experimentally. The reaction experiments have a chapter by themselves. This topic opens with a discussion of electrical units and measurements and a description of the technique of simple reactions. The three types of the latter are then discussed and this is followed by an experiment involving compound reactions, discrimination, cognition, choice and association. Special final chapters are given to the estimation of time and to some typical experiments showing the range of quantitative psychology. Fuller notice will follow.

A Plethysmographic Study of the Vascular Conditions during Hypnotic Sleep. Dissertation submitted to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1900, by ELISHA CHISHOLM WALDEN. pp. 124-161.

On suggesting hypnotism the arm is slightly constricted and the plethysmographic trace mounts, but falls when the act of suggestion ends. Then for some hours it steadily rises as it does until the end of the hypnotic sleep. On waking there is sudden rise in the curve. The pulse rate is slower during hypnotic sleep than before or after; so is the respiration. The rectal temperature falls slightly. The surface temperature of the arms is higher. "It is difficult to draw any general conclusions as to the bearing of these facts as to the theories of the cause of hypnotic sleep."

Die Lichtsinnesorgane der Laubblätter von DR. G. HABERLANDT. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 142.

It appears that we have not yet sufficiently defined the meaning of the word eye. If it means a local organ for the sense of light, or the perception of light and dark, the leaves of plants have eyes, although, of course, they do not have them if the term is confined to perceptions of form. Both the cuts and the experiments of the author certainly show remarkable things in panphotometric leaves. The author has made many new experiments on the epidermis of leaves and has

many cuts, which certainly suggest that there may be some perception of light in the cryptogams, and heliotropism, and afford many interesting analogies.

Geschmack und Geruch. Physiologische Untersuchungen über den Geschmackssinn, von WILHELM STENBERG. Julius Springer, Berlin, 1906. pp. 149.

The writer has here summed up in a concise and admirable way the results of the various experiments upon taste and smell, and added to these some new results and an important new and more precise method. According to Toulouse and Vaschide, *Influence de l'âge et du sexe sur l'odorat*. Soc. de Biol. 10. 6. 99., sensitiveness to smell develops up to the sixth year and then declines with years. The sense of smell is earlier and more fully developed in men than in women and there appear to be hereditary differences.

The Color Sensitivity of the Peripheral Retina, by JOHN WALLACE BAIRD. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1905. pp. 80.

The writer concludes that in moving across the retina the images of colored objects pass through regular tones, the position and extent of the color zones everywhere depending upon the momentary degree of retinal adaptation, brightness, etc. Of all possible colors only four undergo no change in indirect vision—a purple-red, a yellow, a blue-green, and a blue. A color stimulus near the periphery of the retina rapidly fades out. The results are in accordance with the Hering and Franklin theories of vision and cannot be reconciled with any other.

Der moderne Spuk- und Geisterglaube. Eine Kritik und Erklärung der spiritischen Phänomene, von RICHARD HENNIG. Ernst Schultze, Hamburg, 1906. pp. 367.

The author publishes here the second part of a work entitled *Wunder und Wissenschaft*, with a preface by Professor Max Dessoir. First of all, he candidly presents the sources of error in proving spiritual agencies among which he finds to be the tendency to personify unknown impressions and to imagine perceptions and memories. He recognizes, also, frequently conscious fraud. Passing next to the secrets of trance he seeks to explain what has been called diabolical possession, inspiration, stigmatism, belief in the werwolf and possession by mediums, speaking in a foreign language, Helene Smith and her four chief spirits. In the third part he discusses automatic table movements, psychic activities, raps, haunts, materialization, spirit photography, the astral body, doubles, fourth dimension, scientific authority, and finally the relations of spiritism to psychology and pathology. We must certainly assign to this work a higher and more scientific and generally satisfactory position than we could ascribe to the first part. It is a work which every one at all interested in this subject should certainly know.

The Socialization of Humanity. An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind and Society through the Law of Repetition. A System of Monistic Philosophy. By CHARLES KENDALL FRANKLIN. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1904. pp. 481.

The author first analyzes nature, life, mind and society to get a realistic conception of things. He finds very basal, underlying all of these, the law of repetition. He then discusses the origin of life, the physics of the senses and the intellect, the chemistry of the senses, emotions and will, animal mechanics, realism and idealism, natural-

ism versus super-naturalism, the expenditure of energy controlled by the mind as a fourth law of motion, control by moral sense a fifth law of motion, and controlled by the social sense a sixth law. He then discusses the supreme law of ethics, religion, the social organism, its dynamics, the hypothesis of God and immortality, the theological social sense, the aspects of scientific morality; finally synthesis of nature, life, mind and society, what the socialization of humanity will accomplish. The final chapters are devoted to forestalling criticism and to applications and conclusions.

Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology
to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1901-1902. J. W.
POWELL, Director. Government Printing Office, Washington,
1904. pp. 634.

Mrs. M. C. Stevenson, widow of the well known American anthropologist, here summarizes the result of twenty-five years of investigations of archaeologists and ethnologists, which have centered on Arizona and New Mexico. These regions were once densely populated, then desolated, and since held in precarious tenure by the remnants of a dwindling race. The older ruins are in the valleys and here the people lived in prosperity until, by their powerful foes, they were forced to take refuge in caves and cliffs. Many of the stone structures here are centuries old. The author takes up the mythology, worship, rituals, calendar, major and minor festivals, history, arts, customs, games, physical traits, medical practice, witchcraft, esoteric fraternities, and gives us 139 large cuts, many of them colored and full-page, and 34 figures. Her work is largely a labor of love, and of all the precious 22 volumes of the Bureau of American Ethnology, this will always remain one of the most general interest and value.

The Native Tribes of South-East Australia, by A. W. HOWITT. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1904. pp. 819.

The writer first discusses the origin of the aborigines of Tasmania and Australia, believing it to be the same. Successive chapters then treat of tribal and social organization, relationship terms, marriage rules, tribal government, medicine men, magic beliefs, burial practices, initiation ceremonies of the eastern and western type, messengers and message sticks, barter and trade centres, gesture language. The work is apparently very scholarly, showing wide knowledge of the literature upon the subject, and, what is, of course, far better, bearing everywhere the marks of careful personal investigation.

The Journal of Abnormal Psychology. Edited by MORTON PRINCE, M. D. and others. Bi-monthly, \$3.00 per year.

The editors of the *American Journal of Psychology* extend a hearty welcome to their colleagues of the new *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, the first number of which has just appeared with the imprint of the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston. The field which the new *Journal* represents is perhaps just now the most promising, both theoretically and practically, in the whole range of psychological science, and the character of the editors (Morton, Prince Münsterberg, Putnam, Hoch, Sidis, Dana, and Adolf Meyer) guarantees the quality of the new venture.

The first number contains articles on Impulsions by Pierre Janet, Hypnosis by V. Bechterew, Hysteria by James J. Putnam, and Sudden Conversations by Morton Prince—54 pages in all. A department of current literature will be added in subsequent numbers, to which many able hands will contribute.